graph nessages are constantly arriving, calling on us act.

Mess act.

Mess Boyston, Cunningham, Thompson and Black fellowed in cloquent speciales.

A vote was then taken by Yeas and Nays, when the bill calling for a Convention was unanimously passed, the whole number present (117) voting "Yea."

The State Senate met at 7 o'clock this evening, to carider the amendanents of the House to the bill calling a Convention. Forty-one Senators were present, and all of them coted in favor of the bill as amended; but it was unanimously passed.

so it was unanimously passed.

It is expected that Georgia, Florda, Alabama, Texas
and Mischesippi will go with South Carolina.

The news of the resignation of Mr. Toombass a Senator of the United States from Georgia is bailed with

tor of the United States from Georgia is hailed with
the greatest enthusiasm here.
Air. Simenton ofered a resolution in the Senate, that
the Governor be relief to traise 10,000 volunteers.
This resolution will be considered on Monday.
This evening a great crowd have assembled in front
of the Congree Home, numbering over 2,000 men.
The Minute Men are also out in great force, marching down the main streets and making a grand display
of fire works.

f fireworks.

Judge Magrath and Messrs. Connor, Colcock, aud

Judge Magrath and Messrs. Councr, Coleock, and Curring an addressed the crowd in front of the Congarce House.

Mr. Magrath said that he hoped South Carolina would not be in the van of her sister States. He was not there to prove to them the right to secede. She has the right to secede. The people say she has, the Legislature says she has, and Heaven will say she has the right; and if the Government at Washington should say she has not the right, then let the Government proveit by taking the right away.

Mr. Celeock said that although this was a large crewd, he wished to see one more in it, and that was Abralam Lincoln. He would take him by the hand, and bring him to the platform, and tell him to look

and bring him to the platform, and tell him to look upon that great crowd, and then ask him if he ever ex-perted to wave his Presidential scepter over the heads of that people. "Houest Ale," he knew, with down-

of that people. "Houset Ale," be knew, with downenst eyes, would answer "Never!"
CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.
A detacl ment of the Wastington and German artillery fired a salute to-night in front of The Mercury
effice, under the Palmetto flag, on the passage of the
Convention bill. There is great enthusiasm. All are

Convention bill. There is great entanglish. An are for prompt action.

A CHEERFUL SERENADE.

The Hon. Edmund Ruffin of Virginia was serenaded on Wednesday, at Columbia, S. C., when he spoke

thus:

Fillow-Citizess: I have thought and studied upon this question for years. It has been literally the great one idea of my life, the independence of the fronth, which I verify believe can-only be accomplished through the action of South Carolina. [Prolonged applace.] And if there is danger, gentlemen, old as I am I have come here to join you in that danger. [Inn case a 11 use.] I wish my State was as ready to move as South Carolina. Unfortunately it is not so; but I verify believe, the circumstances being as they are, that it is better that Virginia and all other border States remain acquiescent for a time—but for a time, Sir—a harrier to the seconing States; and the first drop of blood spilled in South Carolina in defending her self will rally Virginia and every other border State with you. [Applaase.] Remaining in the Union for a time after Southern States have secoeded. Virginia and the other border States can better defend them, not only in the field, but by their Representatives in Congress, became they will be able to prevent any hasty action. I waited in Virginia until I could east my vote; when I had performed my duty in this respect, I cause off immediately to join yon here. [Lond el cert.] I was satisfied that if any thing was done, it would be done here, and I had no doult but what it would be done [applaase], and it escener y u do at the bitter. [Cries of "that's so, Jand applaase.] I do not counsel unseemly precipitation, by my means; but every thinking man in this State, or in any other State, must have considered what would be the issue of the election of a Black Republican President. If this Legislature will decide to-morrow, it will not decide precipitately; but precipitate action is better than none. You will encourage and sustain your friends abroad—you will give encouragement to the tinid—you will righten your encouragement to the tinid—you will righten your encouragement to the tinid—you will righten your encouragement to the tinid—the property will righten your encouragement to the ti thus:

Fillow-Cirizens: I have thought and studied up

cipitate action is better than none. You will encourage and sustain your friends abroad—you will give encouragement to the tinid—you will frighten your enemies. [Applause.] I have no thought of South Carolina remaining alone. Size will soon be joined by other States. But if she is not, she will be just as strong to repel Northern aggression and the power of the Federal Government, as if she had the assistance of the fideen Southern States. [Loud cheers.] If she does remain alone, which I do not deem possible, it is my full conviction that you will be able to defend yourselves against any power. [Loud and prolonged applause.] After manic from the band, the Hon, W. S. Mullins said he would not detain the audience long, for the time for words was gone. He culogised Mr. Ruffin, who had spoken words of wisdom and safety; that distinguished citizen had ever been true to our cause, and, anid obloquy and discouragements, had never ceased to labor; he trusted, however, that his hour of reward had come. It had been said by some great men of the Senth that we must not challenge fate a day too soon, Yesterday a herald was sent proclaiming war; yesterday they finng the gage of battle at their feet; it remained but for the future to tell whether the Southern people would take it up, or close the long strugule by descriton. [Many voices—"Never."] They might talk as it ey pleesed, there was but one issue; an issue of courage and honor, or one of cowardice and submission. They had waitedlong for justice from the North, and to wait but a day, one day longer, was to hug After music from the band, the Hon, W. S. Mulling and to writt but a day, one day longer, was to hug their ch invarid abandon the name of freemen. [Cheers.] He never intended to count the cost of maintaining freedom, and would maintain the beritage of those who bore his name with his life, if necessary. [Applause.] His la t words, if he knew before the morning he would stand in judgment before his God, wo to cave for the orphans he would leave behind him the heritage of freemen. [Applause.] When the intelli-gence came from Charleston that the sons of Carolina and commenced this campaign as they should, and that

revolution was there inaugurated, he felt his bloo-bound quicker, and he rejoiced that they had taken the bound quicker, and he rejoiced that they had taken the right position. [Loud applause.] Let us hope the Legislature will prepare to maintain the position of South Carolina before the world. If any people were pledged to resistance, it was the people of South Carolina. A number of other speakers were successively called out. The Hon. F. W. Fickling made a telling speech urging South Carolina to take the lead, as the bell wether of the Southern flock. Messrs. Gaillard, Light

ALABAMA.

the meeting.

Wallace, Hope, Gary, and others, also addresse

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 9, 1860.

Gov. Moore is absent from the Capital. On his return he will issue an address to the people stating the time at which he will call the Convention. He thinks that under the instructions of the last Legislature he is not authorized to call a Convention until the Presidential Electors have halloted in December.

The joint resolutions of the last Legislature, calling a Convention in the contingency of the election of Lincoln, are as follows:

Whereas, Anti-Slavers satisfic.

Whereas. Anti-Slavery agitation, persistently continued in the mon-slaveholding States of this Union for more than a third of a Whereas, Anti-Slavery agitation, persistently continued in the mossisveholding States of this Union for more than a third of accountry, marked a every stage of its existence by contempt for the obligations of law and the sanctity of compacts, evincing a leastly notifity to the rights and instintions of the Sauthern people, and a settled purpose to effect their overthrow, even by the subsersion of the Constitution, and at the hazard of violence and bloodsted; and Whereas, a sectional party, calling itself Republican, committed alike by its own acts and antecedents, and the public avovals and secret machinations of its leaders, to the execution of these strocious designs, has acquired the ascendency in nearly every Northern State, and hopes, by success in the approaching Presidential election, to seeks the Government Statelliand Whereas, to parallit such seizure by those whose tamidataloshies aim is to pervent its whole machinery to the destruction of a portion of its members, would be an act of suicidal folly and madness almost without punisher the third of suicidal folly and madness almost without punisher in this copy; and Whereas, the General Assembly of Alabama, representing the people towally devoted to the Union of the Constitution; but according the Lizion which fanaticishi would exect on its ruins. the people toyally devoted to the Linear of the con-accorning the Linear which fanalician would exect on its ruins deem it meir saleran duty to provide in advance the means by which they may escape such peril and dishenor, and devise new according for perpetualing the blessings of liberty to the measure

examples for perpeluating the blessings of ilberty to the medices and their prodecity, therefore,

1. In it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of Abdomain in General Assembly convened, That upon the happening of the same layency contamplated in the foregoing pressuring of the case layency contamplated in the foregoing pressuring structure of the party in the Northern States calling local tile Republican party—it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is backedy regulated, forthwith to beste his proclamation calling upon the qualified voters of the State to assemble on Monday, not more than forty days after the date of said proclamation at the serveral places of voting in their respective countles, to elect delegates to a Convention of the State, to consider, determine, and do whatever in the opinion of said Convention the rights, interests, and honor of the State of Alabama require to be done for their protection.

do whatever in the opinion of said Convention the rights, therests, and honor of the State of Alabams require to be done for their protection.

2. Rest further resolved, That said Convention shall assemble at the State Cupito on the Menday following said election.

3. Be it further Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as seen as possible, to fashe writs of election to the Sheriffs of the several counties, commanding them to hold an election on said Monday so designated by the Governor, as provided for in these joint resolutions, for the choosing of as many calculates from each county to said Convention as the several counties shall be entitled to members in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly; and said election shall be lield at the name places of voting in the respective counties, and the poils shall be opened under the rules and regulations now governing the election of members to the General Assembly of this State; and said election shall be governed in all respects by the laws then in existence regulating the election of members to the Javas then in existence regulating the election of members to the Javas then in existence regulating the election of members to the Javas then in existence regulating the election of members to the Javas then in existence regulating the election of members to the Javas then in existence regulating the election of members to the persons elected therest as delegates shall be returned in like paramer, and the per, both mileage and per diem, of the delegates to said Convention, and the several officers theirof, shall be the same as that fixed by law for the members and officers of the said House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

4. Be it further Resolved. That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor as soon as possible to our Senators and Representatives fit Congress, and to each of the Governors of our sister States of the South.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. D. RATHER.

President of the Souate.

are for disunion.

The city of Mobile will be against secession,

The city of Mobile will be against secession, but nire-tenths of the country districts are for dismion.

The Minute-Men are organizing, and will have 80,000 members enrelled before the lst of January.

A meeting of the leading politicians of the State of all partice has just been held, and resolved to insist upon an immediate Convention. The citizens indorse the action of their leaders.

Gov. Moore has not yet reached Montgomery, but will undoubtedly recede from his first position, and cell a Convention forthwith. No other course will satisfy the tentle.

the people.

Montgomery, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

Mr. Yancey is speaking here this evening to a large and enthusiastic crowd of people, who have assembled

at Estell Hall.

Monile, Ala., Friday, Nov. 9, 1869.

A battalion of cavalry is about being organized, to be offered to the Governor of the State.

GEORGIA.

GEORGIA.

Macon, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

The Legislature of Georgia yesterday refused to fix a day for the election of a United States Senator to succeed Alfred Iverson, agreeing to postpone the ballot until the action of the State is determined.

A bill calling a convention of the people will pass in a few days.

Senator Toombs, now at Milledgeville, has avowed his intention to resign, to take effect on the 4th of next March. His term does not expire till 1965.

The Retaliatory bill will come up in the House on its third reading next Tuesday. It provides a tax of twenty-five per cent on all goods from States which have nullified the Fugitive Slave law, and exempts foreign goods from tuxation.

foreign goods from taxation.

Accepta, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

Senator Teembs has resigned his seat in the United

States Senate.

A large meeting of the citizens was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, Mayor Blodgett pre-The Mayor stated that he had received information

that two of our citizens had been notified to leave by manthorized persons, and that this meeting was called to consider whether we should protect ourselves by up helding the laws for the preservation of order, or allow an unauthorized body of men to take the law out of our bands.

Jel n K. Jackson moved that a Committee of Twenty-

one be a prointed to prepare a series of resolutions.

The Chairman selected a respectable and influential Conn iftee, who reported the following:

Resolved. That we live under a government of law, and that it is the beautiden duty of every good elitizen to see all our rights respected and all our wrongs speedily redressed in the forms provided by the

vided by law.

Received, That the genius of our institutions forbids the punishment of a citizen without a fair trial by jury.

Received, That the assumption by individuals, however influ-urial and respectable, of any powers of government is subversive of all civil liberty, and that its tendencies are fatal to the vital in-create of the community. erests of the community.

Resolved. That if the existing laws are insufficient for the proceeding of the rights of our citizens, the proper course is to apply a the Legislature to amend and modify them, as the interests of

Universal excitement prevailed at times during the meeting, which was addressed by Colonels Cumnung, Wright, Cone, Sneed, Montgomery, Ford, Dortic and

others.

Conservative sentiments generally prevailed.
The resolutions, as announced, were adopted.
The resolutions, as announced, were adopted.
The secessions are holding a large and enthusiastic meeting here to night.
The Savannah resolutions have been unanimously 4do ted, after being amended, as follows:
Resolva, That it is the sense of this meeting that the only rewely for the election of Abraham Lincoln is immediate seconds.

Ti is resolution was received with loud and prolonged

cheering.

Reselved, That the thanks of the people of the South are due
to the North who attempted to release the North who attempted the North who attempted to release the North who attempted the North who attempted to release the North who attempted the Nor

acy of the State.

A further resolution was then adopted, condemning the action of the citizen's meeting this afternoon, and be action of the citizen's meeting this afternoon, and leclaring that the resolutions adopted by that meeting

declaring that the resolutions adopted by that meeting did not express the sense of the community.

Col. Anderson of Savannah is now addressing the meeting, arguing in favor of decided and immediate netion by the people of the South.

The most intense excitement prevails.

Augusta, Nov. 10—11 p.m.

The meeting of the Minute Men has just adjourned. The speeches made were very animating and exciting, and chicited the most enthusiastic cheers.

A delegation of ten Minute Men was appointed to strend the Military Convention which is to be held next week at Milledgeville.

The people here are greatly rejoiced to hear that South Carolina has unanimously passed the Convention bill.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

It is ascertained here that South Carolina and Georgia will secode forthwith. Efforts are being made to induce them to submit to the action of a conference of the Southern States, but they refuse, their policy being to accomplish their purpose before Lincoln gets into

office.

The submissionists here, seeing they cannot resist the current of popular indignation in the South, are disposed to favor a Southern conference with a view to guaranties for Slavery, and remove the question altogether from Congress. They are disposed also to favor the admission of Northern delegates, in order to

give a constitutional phase to the adjustment.

The movement comes too late, at least to prevent the secession of South Carolina, Georgia, and other States. I have no doubt, however, but that a conference will ultin ately be held, and upon its deliberations will de-pend the issue of Union or disminon. If it fails to ob-tain the required guarantees, the whole South will in-

Affilirs continue in a very unsettled condition.

Doubt and uncertainty pervade all classes.

LOUISIANA. New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 9, 1860. Placards are posted about the city, calling a convention of those in favor of organizing a corps of Minute

Men.

The Minute Men of this city met this evening and passed a resolution requesting the Governor to call the Legislature into session. Blue cockades are worn by

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 8, via Columbus, 2
Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860. 
The clouds are lowering. There is a profound sensation among our people. The Legislature will undoubtedly call a convention of the people to devise

NORTH CAROLINA

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1860. 5 1 inclose a dispatch which I have just received from I inclose a dispatch which I have the Trensurer of the State of North Carolina.

Very respectfully, R. H. LOWRY, Cashier. Very respectfully, R. H. LOWRI, Nov. 10, 1860.

RALLIGH, Nov. 10, 1860.

To the President of the Bank of the Republic.

The dispatch in the New-York papers dated Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 7, beginning with "The Governor and Conneil are now in session," is a hoax throughout.

D. W. COURTS, Public Tresourer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1860.

A few days since, a Republican club, the Eighteenth
Ward Defenders, adopted resolutions tendering their
services to Abraham Lincoln to support him in his
claims to the Presidency against any opposition that
might be made by the Minute Men of the South. This
action created considerable excitement among the party
leaders, who were divided in their opinions respecting
the averdiners of such action. the expediency of such action.

There was a large meeting of the Continental Club

this evening, as it was understood that some over-zeal ous members intended to force the adoption of similar resolutions. But such an attempt was prostrated by the energy of the more politic leaders. Immediately on the opening of the meeting, District-Attorney Maan rose and made a lengthy speech, in which, without alluding directly to this attempt to coerce the South, he fcontended that now, in the time of victory, the party should act with becoming dignity. They have no cause for adding in this semblance of strife. He believed there was a strong conservative feeling in the South, which was evidenced by the large vote given there for Bell and Douglas. Abraham Lincoln will discovered none but knayes. He will give us a pure there for Bell and Douglas. Abraham Lincoln will disappoint none but knaves. He will give us a pure government, which will be gratifying as a refreshing change. He has no wish but to enforce the laws and obey the Constitution of his country. Pennsylvania had decided the election of Lincoln, and she had some chains upon him. Let the South rest assured, then, that she has no cause to fear, for no Pennsylvanian could ever pass Mount Vernon with musket in hand to array himself against his arethren. Let us rather congratulate ourselves that after all this strife, now, when the election is over, we have no feeling against any the election is over, we have no feeling against any human being on this continent—that we still hail all the citizens of Ithis country as brethren, and intend to

support them in all their rights, and we will counte-

nance no man in the shedding of a brother's blood. Mr. Monn's renarks were well received.

He was followed by John D. Watson, of The North

He was followed by John D. Watson, of The North American, who supported him. He contogled that the North should do no act and speak no vord to infirm the South. We have not worked for the emancipation of the blacks, but for the freedom of the whites. The force of circumstances, he contended, would not allow of dissolution. It is idle for us, then, to take any trouble about it. Let the South Carolinians go aboud. They are naturally excited. If he (Mr. Watson) was a Southern resident, and believed that this great party of the North were bent on freeing all the shaves, he would be the same as they are now just as ripe for resistance. Immediate emancipation was a word which in their minds implied rapine, murder, and devolution. But it was not the purpose of the Equalican party to free the "black barbarians" of the South.

Very moderate conservative, Union-lawing, anti-sec-

Very moderate conservative, Union-loving, anti-sec tional resolutions, were then adopted. Thus the attempt to form the Republican Clubs of this city into a posse for the support of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair has been defeated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Nov. 10, 1860.
Numerous dispatches from different parts of every Southern and South-Western State indicate that there are large numbers of persons in those regions ready to fly to arms. On hearing of Lincoln's election, all those who, in their own phrase, would "rather fight than eat," are putting on the Disunion cockades, beating drums, displaying the lone-star banner, &c. Their nanifectoes are compounded of plain truth, real good sense, fine talk, and not a little egregious fudge. Purged of the two latter ingredients, they would be superior State papers, and even with them, are just the thing to create "a sensation" down South.

Yet there are vist masses in each of those States who have no part nor let in all this vehemence, passion and display. From these latter, the Administration hears, as well as from the more clamorous and exaggerating sources. The forner are heard most loudly and frequently just now, but they ought not on that account to be regarded as the exponents of doctrines which are most widely spread or most generally adopted in the least this States, and it would certainly be most

to be regarded as the exponents of doctrines which are most widely spread or most generally adopted in the slaveholding States; and it would certainly be most unpatrictle, unjust, and unwise to ignore the mode-rates, with whom the vast majority of the people in those States sympathize, those States sympathize, for the case of proplining; comparatively few ambitious and exasperated lenders. The love of the Union is still proved to be a deep seated and irradical sentiment in the hearts of the people, even of the secoding States. Letters from every ore of them attest this fact. Diamion is looked or with abborrence, apart from all consideration of it absolute impracticability. Nullification has no defend ers, and setersion is almost as little favored by the early great minds of the South, although there is a dear distinction between the two theories.

South Carolina is the seat of disloyalty to the Union, and many persons think that the sooner she goes out the Letter. She has been the prelific cause of troubles the Letter. Sie has been the prelific cause of trouble for a long series of years. Calhour gave her all her consequence, and since his death she has not had a single state man fit to lead hercelf, much less the Union. A State cannot, in these days, live on the heritage of the most renowned antecedents. Every State must have men of their own time equal to congregacies, and the most renowned antecedents. Every State mass have men of their own time equal to emergencies, and Seath Carolina seems now to have no such man. She cannot, therefore, lead the South. On the contrary, she mus follow the lend of others who better understand the times, her own situation and her relations to the sister States. I say this with reluctance and regret, but the times demand plain speaking; and, as a Southmon. I do not choose to sacrifice my section to the whins of South Carolina. So say thousands of the best men the South has ever produced.

The Cabinet met in extra session to-day at the White House, at 1 o'clock. This occurrence leaked out, and, of course, all sorts of rumors were circulated as to the subjects of their deliberations. But it was really one of the most quiet and purely business meetings ever held. Politics are not all that public men have to do. The Administration of the Departments is a much more important matter, and the President to-day was laboriously engaged in examining the reports from the Departments with reference to his annual message.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

An extraordinary assisted of the Cabinet was held this morning, for the purpose, it is understood, of considering the present alarming condition of affairs at the South.

Federal officers continue to ferward their restants.

outh.

Federal officers continue to forward their restgan tions, and already there are quite a number of impor-tant places vacant, such as Collectors, Deputy Sub-Treasurers, and Postmasters; and it is to uses these and other difficulties and troubles that are following in Treaturers, and Postmesters: and it is to meet these and other difficulties and troubles that are following in quick succession, that the President has called his advicers tegether. Whether the President can do anything which will allay the excitement is questionable. Whether he will attempt to do anything, in the present excited and exceptuated state of the Southern people, is also constanable. It has been suggested that he might call a convention of all the States, to meet at some central point—say independence Hall, Philodelphia—for the purpose of calmiy and deliberately considering the momentous questions and vital is nes involved. Jefferson, during his administration, suggested a convention of all the States for the purpose of considering and discussing the question of dissolution. In a multitude of counselors there is visidom.

It is reported late this evening that the President is pregating an able document, in which he will arge the conservative reords. North and South, to come to the rescue—to meet in general convention, all the States to be represented, and avert, if possible, the fearful calgorities that are upon us.

One of the objects of the Cabinet Council to-day is understood to be the consideration of this important document. It is a noticeable fact that the President

understood to be the consideration of this important document. It is a noticeable fact that the President and Cabinet are fearfully and alarmingly exercised at the present state of affairs in the South. The crisis is pon us. Are a majority of the people in the Northern states in favor of dissolution? Tom Corwin arrived here from the West to-day. He

says that the speculation in the Black Republican pa-pers in regard to Lincoln's Cabinet are the merest twaddle.

OPINIONS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

OPINIONS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

MARYLAND.

From The Burder State, Baltimore, Md.

The result does not surprise as: we felt that it would be see: we knew, as well as anything could be known beforehand, that such would be the case; and we have not censed to declare it boldly and fearlessly, as all know. Three short months ago we issued our Burder State—a campaigner for Lincoln and Hamlinamid the jeers and sneers of almost everybody in the city, at a time when there was not a hundred men who ventured to be known as Republicans. A little coterie, fearful and retiring, but watchful and prayerful, dared to hope that the dayspring would yet dawn upon us. The very boldness and addacity of our enterprise startled and amazed them. We were shanned and dreaded at first as dangerous and reckless. Even those who claimed alliance to the cause though we were too fast. But we had been in the field before, and knew that what we carried must be by "coup de main," if

fast. But we had been in the held before, and knew that what we carried must be by "coup de main," if at all. Stendily and surely, as our little sheet found its way to thinking minds, our ranks began to swell, and had we polled yesterday but half the votes which to-day wish they had gone with us, we should have had not only the thousand and odd we did obtain, but ten times that number.
Lincoln and Hamlin are elected, and all will go well.

Lincoln and Hamilia are elected, and all the can all figure up at our leisure. But first of all keep our ranks unbroken; organize, organize; keep the flag a flying; there is more work to do, and don't let a single foothold slip.

Three cheers for Lincoln and Hamilia. The Constitution of the constitution are and inexpanible, now and tution and the Union, one and inseparable, now and

forever.

From The Balkimore Patriet, Nov. 3.

The people of this Union, which, for years, has been convulsed and ernelly torn by the dissensions of the Slavery agitation, has at last, risen and thrown off the authors of its lile. The party which callsitself Democratic, and lived, for years, on the faith of the people in that name, as indicative of its defense of the rights of freedom and manhood, has been, by a just judgment, rent in twain, and the nation rejects it. It is weighed in the balance and found wanting. It had neglected the interest of the nation. It had descended from that high trust to the merest sectional consideracy. It became itself a consideracy against the scended from that high trust to the merest sectional conspiracy. It became itself a conspiracy against the rights and the feelings and the interests of the nation. The nation has risen in its own defense, and hurled it from power. What an opportunity for him who can heal these wounds! What glory, honor, and fair renown will be his, and theirs, who can restore peace and tranquillity to the people —who can and will direct the powers of the State to the interests of the nation—who will withdraw that great influence from the property of the tion—who will withdraw that greas inductive assisting and increasing sectional quarrel, and once again restore it to its healthful, rightful, lawful action, in advancing the interests of all, without excriteing or jeoparding the rights and feelings of any? We hope the day has some which affords that opportunity. We trust the man is chosen who will accomplish the

We trust the man is chosen who will accomplish the mation's hope.

We believe that day has come; we believe that ruan is chosen who can be prevented from accomplishing this only by the Dismionasts being permitted to carry out their threats. And we believe it, because we believe what he says are his opinions. We do not believe what Dismion Democrats say are his opinions. We believe his statements; not their misrepresentations. We believe his statements; not their misrepresentations. We believe his ruth; not their misrepresentations. The Patriot quotes Lincoln's views from his speech at Ottown, and adds:

Men of Maryland! Citizens of Southern States! Is this man an "Abelitionist!" Is this man an "incendinty"—a "traitor"—a "conspirator against the homes and firesides of the South!" Or, is this the frank avowal of lawful, proper, honest sentiments,

lawfully elected, shall enter upon the office to which he is called? Or is it our duty to uphold the law, and support him under it, in sh lawful things?

From The Bulstimore Clipper, Nor. 8.

The dangers to be apprehended now are from the South alone. Mr. Lineclu, although the candidate of an aggressive sectional party, will be unable to interfere with any Constitutional right of a Southern State, even if he so desired. The Senate and the House of Representatives will be both opposed to him and his party. They will be a barrier to the execution of any a hence of Northern aggression that might be contemplated or attempted. His hands are tied, and he will be powerless in this respect. But the fire-caters in the South have theatened to refuse to submit to his Administration. The Horspurs Wise and Yancey, and Rhett, the blue-cockade secessionists of South Carollina, and other thaning Disanionists here and there in the Cotton States have selemnly declared their intention to resert to open resistance to the inauguration of a Presistance of the standard of the forms of

and other flaming Disanionists here and there in the Caton States have selemnly declared their intention to resort to open resistance to the inauguration of a President elected, at least, in accordance with the forms of the Constitution. It is from there, and these alone, that troub le is expected—but it is hardly possible that their disanion blustering will be approved or sanctioned by the masses of the Southern people.

Virginia and Kentucky, and Tennessee and Missouri, and Maryland, have already given notice that they will not follow the path thus indicated; and the masses of the people in all the other Southern States, except South Carelina, will wait for the sober, second thought. They will not commit the mad folly of precipitating upon the country the worst diseaser that can possibly beful us as a nation. They will wait to see what the Republican President will do. He cannot do worse than the Democratic Adu it istration that is now drawing to an ignoble and depised conclusion. He cannot, if he would, countil greater blunders than Buchanan, or do greater in jury to the South, and to the whole country.

or do greater injury to the South, and to the whole country.

The newly-elected President and his advisors must, and we are teld they do, appreciate the madness of staking all that our past career has secured, and all that our future promises, upon the single issue that has been the haris of the Republican organization. They would be fools and madnen else. In this hour of their success they must understand the improbability of maintaining peace between these States, unless they determine to discard extreme sectional spirit—the impossibility of advancing the common interests of the country by any attempted domination, through the mere force of numbers, over the adjudicated constitutional rights even of a minority—the impolicy of such attempts when these rights may be exercised, if at all, only at a distant day, and in a remote country—the afternis when those figures may be exercised, it as any only at a distant day, and in a remote country—the folly of alienating arcient friendships, and breaking up established channels of commercial intercourse, by too rigid persistence in the solution of questions, which involve more sentiment to one section, but are estimated as vital to the peace and security of the

other.

The Black Republican fanatics have succeeded in electing a precident holding their own sectional views—one whose event and only recommendation was, that he was litterly hostile to a large portion of our countryrien, and instancely determined to trample upon their rights. For this teason, and for this purpose, Abraham Lincoln has been voted for by the North and West. Should be take his seat as President, he will find I imself powerless for any legislative action. Both branches of the Legislature will be opposed to him and bis mad schemes. But it is very doubtful, from present apparaments, that he will ever be President of the United States. The probability is that before the time arrives for his inauguration, the Union will have been virtually disselved, and a large portion of those States against which the Abolition war has been waged will lave determined not to submit to his sectional rule. A great many may not be advocates of recession per section. great many may not be advocates of recession per se; but if they cannot remain in the Union as equals, and have their rights and interests respected, they will

prefer to go out and take the consequences, let them he what they may. But, we think, under existing circumstances, there is no necessity immediately to take this deciries etc.

From The Battimore Exchange.

table this decisive step.

From The Bultimore Exchange.

Notwithstanding the reports and rumors from the South, and especially that extremely important part of it, in her own estimation, called South Carolina, stocks were steady vesterday in New-York, and advanced here on almost the entire list. This indicates, at least, the subsidence of the panic which prevailed before the election; and although the worst which was then predicted may still happen, and there seems good reason to believe that violent efforts will be made to carry out to believe that violent efforts will be made to carry out. cieted may still happen, and there seems good reason to believe that violent efforts will be made to carry out the threate of secession, apptialists at the North and chewhere are operating evidently on the results of a enhance judgmant. The facestage of the Governor of Georgias –a symposis of which will be found under our telegraphic lend—will, we think, be regarded as a favorable indication. The refund of a State so powerful, prosperous and wealthy as Georgia to join in the concert of secession, must seriously embarrass those who may contemplate that measure. We think it well to cauthon our readers not to place lamplicit confidence even in the reports by telegraph, much less the rumons which will be put forth on weaker authority. The turn of the stock market from day to day may depend upon a report one way or the other, and we have sufficient knowledge of the motives which govern bear specialions not to pin our faith upon their representations. We have by no means lest our hope of a peaceful, if not a speedy adjustment of the difficulty.

From The Battemore Sun, Nor. 3.

Under all these circumstances, and which we are by no means sie posed to consider in all their odiousness of character, the South needs the utmost measure of forbranner, and of such devotion to the Union as she has never in all her trials been required to exercise before, to govern and guide her in this emergency. The act of deliterate secression, and which has been ascribed to her as a thing of choice, will be, should the necessity ever occur, most repignant to her. And it was to ever in an amorent necessity which threatened her that

ever occur, nost repugnant to her. And it was to never occur, nost repugnant to her. And it was to never an apparent necessity which threatened her that the man, who of all others has been stigmatized as the he man, who of all others has been signatured as the mbodin ent of secession, has within the past mouth or wo traversed the North, and made appeal after appeal to the reason, intelligence, and patriotism of his fellow-itizens there: but, unfortunately, so far as the result indicative, without avail. We can but insist, thereis indicative, without avail. We can but insist, therefore, at such a cricis as this, upon common decency in treatment of States and people occupying so anomalous a position as the South most do, in the Union or out of it. In the Union she must remain for a time, at least, subject to a power she can neither recognize divilly, socially, nor politically. And in all that time, with an uncertain future before her, must live on the with an uncertain rature before acr, must live on the hope of her emancipation from the most odious thralden that could be indicted upon her. Out of the Union she could only exist burdened with regret as manwilling separatist, having chosen an undesirable political independence because her first choice has been radely and offensively denied to her, with an equality of the rights and honors of confederation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. From The Washington Constitution.

y be very trensonable, or very foolish, be We may be very trensonable, or very foolish, because we cannot entertain the opinion that Southern men are likely to accept Mr. Lincoln's election without nurmar, complaint, or remonstrance, yet, we confess that we cannot do so, and we believe, further, that we are not singular in our opinion. It will be terrible to receive the ignominious punishment of traitors with which one of our neighbors threatens us, and it is lamentable to feel that another pities our folly and want of common sense. But we must bear both the future and present calamities, if there is no other escape than by abandoning the belief that Mr. Lincoln's election is fraught with extreme danger to the Republic.

We have no ambition to find favor in the sight of Mr. Lincoln. We announce now our determination to arm his disfavor, and thus leave the field open to others who are less foolish and are endowed with more comwho are less foolist and are endowed with more com-mon sense than ourselves. If others have discovered the transcendent merits of Mr. Lincoln within the last two days, and are convinced that his rule will be bene-ficent, just, and acceptable to the South, they have the perfect right to sing his praises and declare their conhis from every housetop. But let them not ex-their gratitude that they are so much better and than their neighbors. We shall never dispute title to the high places in the Lincoln synagogue, et the least envy if they receive the highest re-the can bestow.

wards be can bestow.

Who ever charges us with recommending disunion states what he knows to be an infamous chander; and as we now selemnly assert that we shall never bid for Mr. Lincoln's patronage, there is no need for its repetition by those who seek to concillate the President

elect.

From The Washington Constitution, Noc. .

We are not without hope that, although the political borison is now apparently bounded on all sides by dark and lowering clouds, portentous of coming tempest, a bright spot will yet appear and the danger avertied. But if that hope, so dear, so precious to every friend of his country and its institutions, is to be realized, it is not by the continuance of the taun's, threats, and boosted possession of superior numerical strength of the one side, nor by hasty, passionate, and inconsiderate action on the other. It is not in the four of heated exaltation of a victory won, or of super considerate action on the other. It is not in the arr of heated exultation of a victory won, or of anger defeat sustained, that we can look for that wisdom al coolness which alone can devise a successful ad-siment of the present momentons difficulty. If justment be possible it will not be found in force, nor precipitate note of boetility. It will be found in the strictism, statesmanship, and sugarity of the American opic, who, if honor and safety will permit, will see every exertion and consent to any sacrifice ther than destroy a Union and institutions which are been the source of so make glory, so much happi-ces, so much prosperity, and which, if preserved, romise to our country a career of power and wealth premise to our country a career of power and wealth beyond the power of human imagination to conceive. The attempt to distort our remarks into a recommenda-tion of disunion is as unjust as the effort to hold others responsible for our language is disreputable. In the frank avowal of lawful, proper, honest sentiments, shared by thousands here throughout the South!

And shall this Union be dissolved sooner than that he

section of our country threatened with wrong and danger.

As in the hight of party undners at the South no man has assumed to impuga the loyalty of the Federal Judiciary as now constituted, and as it is ascertain at that both branches of the Federal Legislature will be hestile to the Administration of Mr. Lancoln, it allows that the question of dismion, as based on the simple fact of a Democratic defeat in one branch of the Government, would imply, if earried, a deep seated hostillity to the Government itself, since every on the ground arranged for its destruction, no each recessity can possibly arise without involving the personal dishonor of men, who, whether in the halls, of Congress or on the Judicial bench, are as far also be represent and fear in all that concerns the rights of welfare of their section as could be found in the most select confederation of

all that concerns the rights a' d welface of their section as could be found in the most select confederation of "Cotton States."

The The Star, Washington, D. C., Nor. 3.

The rubble will do hiless be gratified at perceiving that The Constitution this morning takes occasion emphatically to disconnect the President from any and all responsibility for its brief article of the day before, that was ve, y generally construed to mean an earnest justification of the propriety of the secession of the South Pecause of the success of Lincoln in the recent election. Those who knew the President's views we're well aware that he entertained no such sentiwe're well aware that he entertained no such senti-ornt. But his many personal enemies here and else-where instantly reized upon The Constitution's article to injure him in public estimation; which it would have done, doubtless, but for that journal's so prompt

disclaimer.

We regret more than we can express that it enter We regret more than we can express that it enter-thins such views of the propriety of secession on the part of the South on account of the election of Lincoln. They are exceedingly obnoxious to the Democracy of this rection of country, as well as all others who have aught to lose by revolution; as The Constitution cannot fail to comprehend, when its excitement, growing out of the recent defeat of the party, cools off as that it may take common-sense views of the exigencies of the

Under the circumstances of its late defeat before the people, the Democratic party will cease to exist as a sectional party in thirty days, if sessying to stand upon the doctrines thus enunciated by The Constitution. Throughout the South the contest is to be, clearly, between revolution and anti-revolution; and in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentacky, if not Louisiana also, the revolutionists will not number one in five, even though it be attempted to aid their cause with the prestize of the Democratic party's name in those States. North of Mason and Dixon's line there can be no such contest. In the Cotton States the success of the revolutionists is not impossible; but their success in them will, necessarily, number the Democratic party everywhere else among things only to be remembered, if its name becomes identified seriously with the scheme of revolution now sought to be carried.

Ition now sought to be carried.

From The Washington States.

It is needless for us to say that, in our opinion, Gov. Gist takes an unconstitutional view of the issue—hence his necessity for means outside of the Constitution to his necessity for means outside of the Constitution to meet it. While insimunting an idea that his action is guided by the State-Kights doctrine, he virtually does not recognize it; for, if he did, he would not fear the incoming of Abraham Lincoln, or any other worse individual to the Presidential chair. To the firm State-Kights believer and practical advocate, the Federal power has no danger and conveys no fear. It is the error of the secession ists that they argue like inhabitants of provinces devirous to rebel against a recognized description instead of citizens of free sovereign States, ants of provinces desirous to rebel against a recognized despotiem, instead of citizens of free sovereign States, having and shaping equal rights in a Confederacy of equal States. The mode of protestations in which their lenders indulge does not partake of that temper with it is the necompaniment of conscious equality. It is pitched in a key of rebuke or renonstrance, which, to one not used to the obbs and flows of political resources, would indicate that the States represented by them were either above or beneath the others in the Confederacy—one of which is quite as absurd as the other.

other.

The State-Rights doctrine gives to every State its
own destiny. Under such a faith, and in the practice
of it, the State is as independent of Federal intrusion of it, the State and us a private family.

VIRGINIA.

From The Richmond (Vo.) Enquirer, Nov. 8.

The Presidential election throughout the Union is over, and the people bave learned by means of the telegraph that the Black Republican ticket, headed by Abraham Lincoln of Illinois and Hamibal Hamila of

Maine I as triumphed.

From the beginning to the end this has been a sectional contest. The entire North, excepting perhaps the States of New Jersey and Dehware, has some for the Black Republican cannidates, while the entire South has east its strength against that ticket.

We shall not now enter upon any argument to show what should or what will be the measures which the people of the South will adopt to preserve their rights in the Union, or to secure Southern independence out of the Union.

of the Union.

It will be seen that the South Carolina Legislature is

It will be seen that the South Carolina Legislature is now engaged in considering the question of calling a State Convention, with the view of adopting measures for seceding from the Union and arming the State. Other States will, doubtless, pursue a similar course. What will be the final result none but He who watches over the destinies of the world, and thus far has vouch-safed to us prace, prosperity, and happiness, can fore-tell. Let us hope for the best—"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

is the evil thereof."

From The Richmond Whip.

To the Breckinnidgers, led on by Yancey, and to the corruptions of the Buchanan Administration, we attribute the election of Lincoln, more than to the influence of the Slavery question. Yancey and Buchanan have done the deed! Would they only had to meet the consequences. But these will fall upon the country, and upon each individual citizen. We pray Heaven

hat the country and they may pass them unscathed.

Before the Union was created by the voluntary cor Before the Union was created by the voluntary con-sent of each of the original Saites, it does not follow that such consent can be withdrawn at will by any single member to the compact, and its obligations and duties, its burdens and demands be avoided. A gov-ernment resting on such a basis would be as unstable s the ever shifting sand. The sport of every popula xeitement, the victim of every conflicting interest, of plotting ambition, or momentary impulse, it would at ford no guarantee of perpetuity while the hours bring ford no guarantee of perpetuity while the hours bring round the circuit of a single year. To suppose that a single State could withdraw at will, is to brand the state and certain destruction, convinced of the weakness and certain destruction of the old confederation of the States, of laboring to perpetuate the evil they attempted to remedy. Their work, which has been the marvel of the world, would be no government at all; the oaths taken to support and maintain it would be little mackers of various obligations and nothing bitter mockery of serious obligations, and nothing would exist to invite the confidence of citizens of trangers in its protection.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, Nov. B.

strangers in its protection.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, Nos. 8.

The returns received and published yesterday left little or no doubt of the election of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. To-day we publish enough to make it certain. The event is the most deplorable one that has happened in the history of the country. The Union may be preserved in spite of it. We think it will; but we are prepared to expect trouble. We have already one sign from South Carolina, and this may be followed by others of more serious character.

It is at least a reasonable conjecture that Lincoln owes his elevation to the Presidency to the divisions and discords of those who are opposed to him and his party. Those whose delinquency we may thus rationally conclude has produced this deplorable result, ought not to break up the Union for their own fault.

ally conclude has produced this deplorable result, ought not to break up the Union for their own fault. Besides, we of the South see at the North an immense body of faithful citizens, who constitute large minorities in every Black Republican State, who have struggled with unfaltering constancy against the baleful power of the party which hangs like a black cloud over the fate of the nation. They have been true to the Constitution and their fellow-citizens of the South.

Ought we not, for their sakes, who have hear true ought we not, for their sake—who have been true here it costs something to be true—to wait and strug-le with them a while longer, trusting that they may trule the North through accessions to their ranks om the sober second thought of masses of misled-honst men, who have followed the debusive lights of the lammes and the unprincipled demagogues who direct the fell agitation in the Free States?

The election of Abraham Lincoln has indeed put this country in peril. With him comes that calamity which Washington dreaded as a wedge that would assumedly split the Union in twain, viz., a sectional party in one division of the Union founded on issues hostile to the people of the other, seizing the reins of Government and dietating rules; to the pairs. Government and dictating rulers to the nation. Government and detaring rulers to the nation. He saw in this an outrage, an alicuation of the affection and sympathies of the States, which, sconer or later, would dissolve the Union. He was right. It can only be a question of time. Two people who are thus led to hate one another, and struggle against each other, cannot long continue to live together under the same Government.

Yet, while we consider the continuation of the Black Yet, while we consider the continuation of the Black Remobean crussile against the South as incompatible with the existence of the Union, we trust that the South will forbear at this time to take any extreme neasure. Not that we wait for an "overt act." We do not "wait for a sign." The outrage perpetrated is great, and cannot be wiped out by the failure of Lin-colute committant "overt act." But the failure of Lingreat, and cannot be wiped out by the failure of Lincoln to commit an "overt act." But there are reasons
why we should wait and try to preserve this powerful
amon of States, in spite of faunticism and the unchivalrous and uncerupations, and the low and depraved instincts which govern the great body of the leaders of
the Black Republican party at the North.

From The Alexandria (Va.) Garette.

But, because Lincoln is elected; without any overt

Sout h is, by the action of two or three States, to be precipitated into a revolution," and, it may be planged into all the disasters and horrors of a civil war; at least, and at lest, to have the Government, which our forefathers established by their valor and wisdom, beaten down and destroyed! Ought his to be!

If a "United South" was ever desirable and necessary, for the interests of the South, it is now, and at this time. A "United South" for mere party purposes, in many cases, would only urge the North to united sectional action there; but united action for Constitutional rights—for State equality and integrity—for untual select and protection—for preventing aggression—for upholding the laws—for maintaining the flovernment as it was de igned to be—is what now is necessarily and the selection of the constitution of the consti for upholding the laws—for maintaining the Government as it was do igned to be—is what now is most needed. A common danger and common perils ought to lead to common and conjoined as well as rational and proter measures of preservation and safety. Can this le brought about by the rash and impul ive action and proter measures of preservation and safety. Car this is brought about by the rash and impul ive action of single States, without consulting the wishes, and interests, and feelings of other States, which have actually more cause of complaint than those which are "precipitating" their sinter commonwealths into trouble, and difficulty, and, it may be disasted is not "discourteous," to use a very mild phrase. Nay, is it not actually arrogant and insulting to attempt to "Birour" Virgitia, for instance, into a Disminen or Secession movement, for any cause, without first according what Virginia thinks on the subject? It will not answer to say that South Carolina, as a sovereign State, has a right to do as she pleases, without waiting for or earing for the course of other States. Throwing aside the cuestion of constitutional right to secode at all, there is something due to constitutional right to register the course of the course, to endanger the house of his neighbor. Virginia, is this Union, or out of it as a sovereign, and as potential as South Carolina, and has her own interests to book after, her own rights to be secured, her own rights to be secured, her own feelings to be respected—and she will demand this from South Carolina, just as much as she would from any other State in the present United States. It would seem as if in the course now pursued, fearing the conservative action of Virginia, and not desiring in truth, "a United South," certain Cotton States were for going off by themselves, for the mere sake of "forming a Cotton Confederacy," totally irrespective of other Southern States which do not recognize Cotton as their King, and totally regardless of any interests or any views but their own. It used to irrespective of other Southern States which do not resognize Cotton as their King, and totally regardless of
any interests or any views but their own. It used to
be a "United South!" It was formerly Disupion and
Seression for aggreesion by the General Government,
It is now a disurited South—eccession on account of
the untoward result of a Presidential election! This
is not the way to uphold the rights of the States, and
the rights of the South. It is weakening our own position, and destroying our own strength.

From The Alexandria Sentiad.

We of the South have thus imposed upon us a govarment of states of augustices, and founded on a senti-

ernment outside of aucrolees, and founded on a senti-ment hostile to our social system. The reasons which in our judgment make such a domination wholly inconis our judgment trans acts a domination worsh loosed sistent with every idea of a free or beneficent govern-ment, we have already exclained. We shall not go into these questiers now further than to say that we would be very thankful to any man who shall show us that such a rule is consistent either with our henor of

enfety.

From The Norfolk (Na.) Herald Nov. 9.

The election of Mr. Lincoln in itself is not calculated The election of Mr. Lincoln in itself is not calculated to cause any alarm at the South, and, indeed, the probability is that be will administer the Government with strict impartiality; or, if anything, be more regardful of the interest of the South than Southern Presidents usually have been; but it is the idea which he represents—the deap-seated enuity of Southern institutions, which has shown itself ready to overleap the barriers of the Constitution and trample on the rights of the South—it is this that justly wakens the solicitude and slarms the jealousy of the Southern people; and they find it difficult to reconcile themselves to wait and give bis administration a fair trial. But, nevert clees, it is proper that they should do so; and let us hope that they will.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

The election is over, and Abraham Lincoln has been called, by the voice of the people, expressed in a constitutional manner, to preside over this nation during the next four years. However unpalatable the result may be to us of the South, our duty is plain. There has, as yet, been no violation of the Constitution by those whose choice has determined the issue that is now upon us, and Lincoln is entitled to our forbearance until bis Advinctoria shall have indicated and entered

there where choice has determined the issue that is now upon us, and Lincoln is entitled to our forbearance until his Administration shall have indicated and entered upon a policy subversive of our rights under the conpact by which these thirty-three States are bound together in national brotherhood. He is no patriot who labors to keep the unhappy fend that now exists between the States, or to increase the agitations that have already convulsed the Republic. Let us rather pour oil upon the troubled and angry waters.

From The Retermine Intelligencer.

Now, then, let us have a settlement of the question.

Now, then, let us have a settlement of the question.

It into or Dismica, once for all—net for a day, but fee all time to come. Rant, rave, and grow quiet again, and busy yourself in achieving the victories of peace, no less renowned than those of war. Turn you atten-tion now from digusting politics for at least four years— would to God it could be for twenty—and devote the energies of the mind and body to the development of the resources of the good old commonwealth, now languishing order too much legislation. Up, Virginians and in prove the best opportunities nature ever be-stowed, and place your beloved State in that position to which she is just by entitled—among the first nations of the world, in all the elements of prosperity and

NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Rainigh (N. C.) Register.

For some days to come, we can do but little more than chronicle the returns of the election which was It would be idle now to ter who is elected, the pence and tranquillity of the country may be preserved, and the supremacy of the Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance of it, may be recognized by every citizen. No matter what the result of the election has been, a vast deal of mis-chief has already been caused by the threats, in a cer-tain contingency, to destroy the Union and Govern-ment. If the threat to destroy the Government is productive of injury, what will be produced by the excu-tion of that threat! But the consideration of dollars and cents, important as it is, is triffing when compared with the other evils which an attempt to dissolve the Union cannot fail to bring upon us. War, in the most dreadful shape in which it can be waged, will be the Union cannot fail to bring upon us. War, in the most dreadful shape in which it can be waged, will be the result of this attempt. And all for what? All on account of a question which can never arise for practical legislation! Citizens of North Carolina, think of the

things.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) Press.

The die is cast. The deed is done, and we have only to await the news of the great result. If Lincoln be elected, we cannot, nor will we pretend to foretell the effect it will produce. A dissolution of the Union may speedily follow. We cannot tell. We hope he had effect it will produce. A dissolution of the Union may speedily follow. We cannot tell. We hope he has been deteated, and that our country may soon subsis-into its usual quiet and prosperous condition. If he has succeeded, there is no man south who will not af-ferm that his triumph is not the triumph of the "irre-pressible conflict" over equality in the States, and over the rights of the South.

over the rights of the South.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Revald.

All this, we say, is ill-timed, and the indulgence of similar remarks can do nothing but harm. The parties who are here charged with "encouraging and inviting" the movement at the North might, with prepriety, retaliate upon their accusers, and kay the responsibility at their doors, by charging them with a useless and criminal agitation of the Slavery question. But we trust that the palpable and suicidal error of such a course on the part of either will prove a sufficient check on both. There are some vary good Southern-Rights men who are not yet prepared to give up the Union. In fact the Disunionists are greatly in the minority, and have failed to satisfy the world that they possess all the wisdom and all the spirit of the the minority, and have failed to satisfy the world that they possess all the wisdom and all the spirit of the South. Until they do this, common justice—to say nothing of a becoming modesty—would dictate a sent ment of moderation and forbearance toward these who

We will have trouble, and there's no use in shutting our eves to it; but we feel assured that the old "North State" will stand firm, and whatever may be her determination, that she will act for herself, and

her determination, that she will act for hersel, mannot for the "Cotton States."

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.

The election of Lincoln is a serious thing. It means all the insult for the present, and all the injury for the future, that such an act can do. We doubt it too gloomy or too serious a view can be taken of this

Criminations and recriminations will do little good-Criminations and recriminations will do little good. We may all know that this event has been helped of this movement at the North has been encouraged and invited, by the assurances from influential parties at the South that the Northern sectionalists might electheir Northern sectional abelition President, and said parties would still be their very obedient, humble servants. All this we can see and can deplore the recall now apparent to us. But we cannot recall the past of undo the evils to which its errors have given rise. We are only look to the future and provide some research of the past of the future and provide some research of the past of the future and provide some research. can only look to the future and provide some res SOUTH CAROLINA.

From The Charleson Courier, Noz. 8.

'It is a time for action, not for words,' was the remark in relation to the memorable event of the 68 November, 1989, which determined the failure of the great American experiment of self-government, as compelled South Carolina to consider and arrange new political relationship.

The action has commenced, and some of its significant of the commenced of the significant of the commenced of the significant of the significant of the commenced of the significant of the commenced of the significant of the commenced of the commenced of the significant of the commenced of the commen

cant beginnings are now recorded in another place.

The time and the emergency demand calminess coolness, dignity and determination, and such quality

Approved February 24, 1860. All parties here will unite in sending disupion mem-